CARR-1242

1932

Nurses' Thome

Public

Springfield Hospital Center

Sykesville

Displaying characteristics of the Georgian Revival style of architecture, the Nurses' Home is a flemish bond structure of two and a half stories. A gable roof, flush wall chimneys, and pedimented pavilions detail the brick building. The building was designed by Henry Powell Hopkins.

## Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

Magi No. 07/2424839

DOE \_\_yes \_\_no

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Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Located east of the Hubner Building, the Nurses' Home is a two and a half story flemish bond brick building. Displaying elements of the Georgian Revival style, the Nurses' Home measures nine bays long and three bays deep. Slate tiles cover the steeply pitched gable roof. Double flush wall chimneys line the north and south facades. The dominant facade faces west.

The west facade displays some features which are repeated throughout the entire building. The residence rests on a full basement level. The ground level windows show a 6/6 double-hung sash with wooden sills. A molded brick water table seperates the basement level from the first floor. The first floor windows exhibit additional embellishments besides the wooden sills. Brick lintels with a jack arch shape cap the 6/9 windows. The second floor windows retain the lintel and sill but the sash arrangement returns to 6/6 double-hung pattern.

The flemish bond brick walls ends abruptly in an elaborate wooden cornice. A dentil course and miniature pendents decorate the cornice. Rounded arch dormers interrupt the gable roof. Copper sheathing covers the dormers. The face of the dormer reveals a double-hung Gothic sash window.

The three middle bays project out slightly forming a pedimented pavilion on the east and west faces. The pediment exhibits the same pattern of dentils and pendents on its soffit. In the center of the pediment is an oculus window with a continuous brick lintel and radiating mullions. A pedimented entrance also appears within the pavilion. Rather elaborate, the triangular pediment displays boxed returns, dentils and modillions. Rosettes and egg and dart molding decorate the capitals of the wooden, Tuscan colonettes. The pediment surrounds a rounded archway detailed by more egg and dart molding as well as a beaded pattern. The single door is recessed with an intricate mullion design in its fanlight.

The gabled ends with closed verges appear on the north and south walls. Two flush wall chimneys with molded brick courses break the roof line. An oculus window rests below the peak of the gable. The window displays an intricate lace design in lead. The north and south walls repeat the fenestration pattern but lack the string course on the east and west walls. Fire escapes line the north and south walls.

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Specific	dates 1932	Builder/Architect Henr	ry Powell Hopkins	
check:	Applicable Criteria: <u>x</u> A and/or	B _x_CD		
	Applicable Exception:	A _B _C _D	EFG	
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The Nurses' Home was one of three buildings constructed in 1932 that was designed by Henry Powell Hopkins. Springfield received building funds from the General Construction Loan of 1931 for the Nurses' Home, "K" Cottage of Martin Gross, and the Vocational Rehabilitation Building. As the name implies, the building was constructed for employee housing, particularly the nursing staff. As part of its self-sufficiency, the hospital tried to provide housing accommodations for those employees who wanted it. The Nurses' Home moved toward meeting those needs.

The architecture of the Nurses' Home displays characteristics of the Georgian Revival style. The design of the building exemplifies much of Hopkins' work for the State. The brick building exhibits features which characterize many of the architect's designs: such as the flush wall chimneys, pedimented pavilions, and slate, gable roofs. Classical elements and Georgian Revival features were often utilized for institutional design during this time period. Henry Powell Hopkins frequently employed this style in designing hospital buildings throughout the State of Maryland. The Board of Managers of the hospital commissioned Hopkins frequently enough that they believed the architect was an expert in hospital design.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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11. Fo	rm Prepared I	Зу	2	
name/title	Lauren L. Bowlin			
organization	Office of Planning, DF		date 6/86	
street & numb	er201 West Preston Stree		telephone 301-225	
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The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

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East and South